

From the N. O. Jeffersonian Republican.
PAPER MONEY—Its issue by the State, or agents of the State, a violation of the Constitution.

"Blest paper credit, last and best supply,
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly."

Political and social institutions are in general to be tested solely by their effect upon the common welfare, and by their compatibility with the just principle of Equal Rights; our Convention however is to look upon them in another view, for being clothed with power delegated by the sovereign people of the State, who have already parted with a portion of their sovereignty in framing the compact of our federative Union, that body will be called upon to consider how far any of the laws of Louisiana, existing or contemplated, conform to the obligations of our agreement with our sister States.

In commenting here in our own imperfect way upon the subject of paper money, we shall for the present confine ourselves exclusively to an inquiry into the constitutionality of the laws by which its issue is authorized in Louisiana, deeming the inference irresistible, if the enquiry should result in a decision against their constitutionality, that it is at least the duty of the Convention to prevent an enlargement of the system for the future.

What we mean by paper money, all of course will understand; it is notes of hand payable to bearer, and intended to perform the office of a circulating medium. They may be issued directly by the State Government, by county or municipal governments, or by incorporated companies acting under charters derived from the State Legislature; of the latter origin is the paper money now used in the State of Louisiana.

We affirm on our part that all laws authorizing such paper money to be issued are null and void, as being an infringement of the Constitution of the U. States. That instrument provides, Art. 1, Sec. VIII. that "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

This power in Congress must, from the very nature of things, be exclusive. With it no concurrent power in the State sovereignties can exist, because its exercise would destroy the effect of Congressional action, which is supreme in all things to it, expressly delegated. Should each State in the Union set up a mint for the purpose of issuing coin, it must be seen that this would produce inextricable confusion in the currency, and at the same time virtually abrogate the authority vested in Congress; or what is the same thing, render it completely useless. Such State mints would soon become nothing better than legal counterfeit shops on a large scale; for the cupidity of each, in order to gain advantage over the others, would prompt the debasement of its own coinage, to increase in that manner its own circulation and its own profit. Even if they were influenced by no improper motive, it would be a miracle if all should voluntarily adopt the same standard, the absence of which would give rise to unmingled confusion and increasing fraud.

The clause in the Constitution, too, gives to Congress the power to regulate the value of money. Such a power to be effective must be exclusive. Several distinct wills acting independently destroy regularity, and Congress therefore must be vested exclusively with the regulating power. Should the States also exercise this power of regulation, each establishing its own mint, the power of Congress to regulate the value of the coin would be intangible or entirely neutralized, and so the ends and objects of the Constitution be defeated.

It will be observed here that the unlawfulness of the measures we describe would consist not in any natural impropriety in the act of a State causing to be stamped certain pieces of metal, but because such act defeats or interferes with the exercise of a power expressly delegated to the General Government. If this proposition be true, a necessary corollary of it is, that the form and manner of doing the thing are of the least importance, but that if the same effect be produced by any other or analogous acts of the State Government, those acts are equally unconstitutional.—The assumption of power by a state of this Union to stamp pieces of silver and gold to circulate as money would, we consider it demonstrable, interfere with the power of Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof; because it would create in the Union two kinds of money—one from the Congress, the other from the State authority; the latter beyond the control of the former. In the same process of ratiocination we are led to conclude, that a State stamping pieces of paper with a metal plate, no matter how prettily engraved, intended to circulate as money, equally interferes, and in the self-same way, with the power of Congress referred to.

We presume that all are sufficiently conversant with the principle of political economy to understand that paper is made to play the part of money by Legislative sanction and State protection, just as effectually as though the engravings had intrinsic value, and can and do drive out of circulation the pure coin issued by Congress, just as effectually as the issue of a debased coinage would expel genuine money. It is almost needless for us to add that the case is not altered, because the paper money we use is not issued by the State itself, but by corporations, issued by State authority. If the power to coin money in general be really one which the sovereign people of this State have delegated to the General Government, of course it cannot be resumed and farmed out by the State Legislature, which is only one

of the depositaries of a portion of the sovereignty.

Some remarks on the Paper Money System—Its evil effect on Commercial Operations—Its inutility.

The commerce and industry of the country, however, it must be acknowledged, though they may be somewhat augmented, cannot be altogether so secure, when they are thus, as it were, suspended upon the Decadent wings of paper money, as when they travel about upon the solid ground of gold and silver. Over and above the accidents to which they are exposed from the unskillfulness of the conductors of this paper money, they are liable to several others, from which no prudence or skill of those conductors can guard them.—(ADAM SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.)

The capital of Louisiana is the most important commercial point in our Union—there are few equal to it in the world. It is not stretching the imagination very far to believe that in the course of not many years, it will actually exceed any other on the globe. Our export trade is now the largest and most valuable in the Union. It will scarcely be a matter of surprise, then, that all questions affecting commerce will receive deep attention from the framers of the new Constitution, and that none will be more maturely considered than the system of paper money, now wound up in every operation of commerce, and vitally affecting every movement of the mercantile world.

Having shown that a paper currency, no matter from what source it may flow, is forbidden by the National Constitution, we will offer some remarks to prove that this restriction, if it were suffered to prevail in practice, would be more beneficial to commerce, than any other governmental regulation that could be devised; and this chiefly as the intelligent reader will at once perceive, because the effect of such a restriction, if enforced, would be to leave trade in a state of freedom, and to shield the great mass of the mercantile community, and of society, from the grasping rule of a monopoly, such as paper money, as a system, must always be.

Of all commodities the value is determined by the amount of labor necessary to bring them into existence, equal quantities of labor producing equal value: as money is that commercial commodity which, for the sake of convenience and facilitating a division of labor, we employ as a standard to measure the value of all others, it is difficult to imagine how any can be brought to believe it alone does not require this quality which labor alone imparts; but paper money not being created by labor, can only be kept up to its nominal value, by two circumstances: first, its amount must be limited; second, it must be made a legal tender, either directly by positive enactment, or virtually, by being received in payment of dues to the State, for taxes, &c. The first of these conditions, it is clear, can never be attained or secured while the issue of paper money is in the hands of companies whose only object is to make profit for stockholders. In such circumstances, individuals having an interest opposed to that of the commercial community and the people at large, govern the amount of the circulating medium, which will therefore rise and fall, and fluctuate with the views entertained by the managers of the banks of their own interest. This interest of course will be to have the greatest amount possible of notes in circulation, for without this there can be no profits, and the extent to which the issues are pushed will be limited only by fear of insolvency, and not always by this, as the last few years have shown.—Such a control of the circulating medium cannot but be hostile to the commercial regularity and prosperity, and we find that when the amount of bank paper is small, and so the profits of the system less, the stability of business affairs is greatest.

All paper money is essentially the same, though in various societies, assuming various forms; sometimes issued by States, sometimes issued by corporations or companies; but always equally destructive to legitimate commerce. The experience of one hundred and fifty years in America, and of centuries in Europe and Asia, shows this to be a fact. Is it not time then to reform? It is far from our purpose and ability, as it is equally far beyond the space we must occupy, to give anything like a review of all the relations and effects of paper money. All we believe, are now convinced that without paper money we would have escaped those commercial revolutions which have in the last few years desolated society and almost produced revolution. These evils are now matters of recorded history; but it would be the part of a wise Convention to prevent their recurrence, by eradicating their cause.

We deem it necessary, before concluding, to notice one argument, the most prominent which is employed in support of paper money, and one which is generally deemed valid, by those who have attentively considered the subject. It is, that "there is not specie enough to carry on the commercial operations of a mart like New Orleans." Numbers take this for granted, though to do so is a mere begging of the question; the conviction is prompted alone by interest, and no inquiry is made even as to what amount of gold and silver would be required, or whether an effective demand for a commodity will not always call for a supply.

Though the seeming force of this proposition vanishes when tested by principles of political economy, yet we will pass over now the abstract reasoning, and produced facts, which demonstrate that a commerce equally great may be, and is carried on, under circumstances less favorable to commercial prosperity than those attending

our own, with a circulating medium composed entirely of the precious metals.

COMMERCE OF LOUISIANA.
Value of imports in 1841, \$10,256,350
" exports " 34,387,483
" imports in 1842, 8,033,590
" exports " 28,404,149
" imports in '43 (9 mos.) 8,170,015
" exports " 27,390,424

These returns are made in the standard of a mixed currency, being of a lower value than that of one of gold and silver.

COMMERCE OF CUBA.
Value of imports in 1841, \$25,081,408
" exports " 26,774,514
" imports in 1842, 24,637,527
" exports " 26,681,701
" imports in 1843, 21,938,094
" exports " 25,042,136

These returns are made in a currency of gold and silver only. Here we have the view of a commerce far exceeding that of our boasted emporium of the west, including the whole of Louisiana besides, carried on much more safely than ours, without any of those enormous fluctuations and disastrous revolutions to which paper money subjects our own, and this too with a specie currency. Yet we are told that we cannot do that which is accomplished within three days' sail of us.

EVILS AND VIRTUES OF A PAPER CURRENCY.—Were the Devil himself called upon for a plan which would the most effectually make the many subservient to the few—were he called upon to devise a system by which the liberties and prosperity of the great mass, or majority, were to be destroyed, he would recommend a paper currency. It is the greatest curse that could possibly afflict society and bring so many millions within its grasp. The paper system fills poor houses and prisons and corrupts the morals of whole nations. It begets vice, misery and wretchedness, and banishes virtue, independence and happiness. Its tendency is to produce extravagance, idleness, and finally, swarms of thieves, dissolutes and beggars, who go down to a premature grave. Paper money is the Devil's own plan to damn our race. When that was introduced and established, he was triumphant; and well may he recline behind the laurels he has won; for never, since he has been an actor on this world's stage has he prompted a more foul and fiendish machination—never has he accomplished an object that so well suited his purposes, or which has been more destructive to the morals of the world.

If men could abandon their stubborn prejudices, and draw their ideas from principles in nature, in relation to a currency, they would readily discover that art could not possibly furnish a substitute, that combines all the properties requisite, to so great an extent, as gold and silver. The simple voice of nature and of reason declare, that no article that art may substitute can combine the value of the precious metals. Gold, the dearthness of which, admits of its being conveniently transported with little expense, being fitted for the larger transactions of business, while silver will answer the smaller transactions of every day occurrence. The properties which these articles combine cannot be possessed by paper money. Coin can be adjusted to the value of any article that we may purchase; it can be kept for any length of time, or answer for the wants of future years with perfect safety, whilst paper money may fail to the injury of the holder. The precious metals possess the same value at all times and places, and this is a property that no article which art may substitute can possibly possess. Various are the qualities which are possessed by gold and silver which should hold them in the highest esteem over all paper money; and how fortunate would it have been for mankind had paper money never gained the ascendancy. We repeat, that no greater curse has ever afflicted the world than the issuance of paper money. It must have been an evil spirit who first instigated men to supplant a currency which nature and reason declares in favor of.—Had it been otherwise, mankind would have progressed soberly, and at the same time, adhered to those principles which are sure to establish universal prosperity and true greatness.

The paper system not only begets extravagance, idleness, vice &c., but it leads a people to neglect all the great objects in nature, such as cleaning out rivers which ought to be navigated. There are many streams which might be improved, but which are neglected for schemes and roads which can last only a few years; and which, if built at all, should be built when our country becomes more populous. Thus we neglect all the gifts of nature for our own artifice, and go to speculate and gambling to crowd the business of an age into a single year.

When will the friends of banking and paper money, who have been deluded into its support by artful and designing men, learn that the system entices but to destroy? When will they learn that it monopolizes all property—houses, lands, debts and credits, thus rendering the greater portion of the community dependent upon it? When will they learn that the system holds the purse strings of society, and forces them to bow like menials to its footstool? When, we will ask, will honest freemen learn, that by the support of such systems they make idiots and slaves of themselves?

It appears to us that a barrier or a remedy should be imposed against a system so fraught with destruction to the morals and prosperity of a people. Nothing but a metallic currency, or no standard of value except that which the precious metals furnish, should be in the slightest degree countenanced. Such a policy would establish regularity and place the whole country on the road to true prosperity and happiness.—[Mississippian.]

PAUPER LABOR.—One of the parrot phrases of the monopolist manufacturers is, we cannot contend with "the pauper labor of England." And how is pauper labor created there? Precisely in the way monopoly is proceeding here. By the corn laws of England, which exclude all foreign competition with the landed aristocracy, who hold the food of the kingdom in their hands, the people are so taxed upon their bread and meat, to raise the revenues of the rich, general pauperism is the result. So our manufacturing monopolists are working it. They tax our foreign competition for the coarse raiment and the implements of labor used by the working classes among us; and, as a consequence, these classes are oppressed—their earnings being appropriated through the bounty levied for the capitalists—until, from accumulation on the one hand, and destitution on the other, pauperism ensues. What an evidence have we of the tendency of the system in the scrap here taken from a Boston paper:

"**MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.**—The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, has given the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, to aid in the erection of a hall for the establishment of a free school therein for the education of apprentices in those branches of learning which may be most beneficial to their several pursuits. The Boston Transcript says: "This noble and princely donation has been accepted by the association, the 'Boott estate in Bowdoin square purchased, and a premium of \$1,500 offered for the best design for a hall, which we trust will be of such a character as to reflect honor on the association, and a lasting monument of the industry, enterprise, and enlightened liberality of the citizens of Boston."

Munificent liberality from a man who produces nothing, but whose immense wealth is the tribute-money extorted by the tariff from the very mechanics to whom he returns it as a charitable donation! The capital which has swollen to such a bulk in the hands of Mr. Lawrence, thro' the exorbitant profits created by a tariff which adds a hundred per cent. to the cost of the fabric, was originally a mustard seed compared with what it is now. Mr. Lawrence was poor, and, in all likelihood, his beginning was borrowed. Its vast fructification is the result of the law, not of his labor. Yet he deserves credit for his liberality; for he is the only one, of ten thousand monopolists in the country, who has the heart to return a stiver of the immense gains conferred by statutory bounties, to the poor mechanics, for whom "charitable associations" have become necessary to relieve them from the oppression of the capital privileged to fleece them.

In the papers of the city in which we see these charitable acts of the manufacturer to our laboring classes extolled, we find notices of this sort displayed:

"There were exported from Boston, during the week ending on the 24th inst. 1,735 bales of domestic goods. Of these, 1,675 bales were shipped to Valparaiso."

These domestic goods sent round the world to the western regions of South America and China are sold cheaper than they are at home. The American manufacturer undersells the British in all these foreign marts, while he asks and obtains a tariff of one hundred per cent. to expel the British competitor from the home market, to give him the monopoly. The British manufacturer, at the same time, cries out in vain against the legislation of his own country, which gives the landed aristocracy the monopoly in the sale of food, excludes foreign produce, and levies a double tax on the aliment of the operative; at once reducing his power to serve, while the expense of it is increased to the employer. Then they have to encounter a greater charge for the steam-power they use than the American manufacturer incurs for his water-power, besides the duty on the raw material and the cost of freight across the Atlantic. These are causes which disable the British manufacturer of domestic goods to compete with ours in foreign markets; and yet the people are compelled to endure for our capitalists a hundred per cent. impost to protect him at home against these foreign rivals, impotent to contend with him far away in China or South America.—[Globe.]

GOVERNOR SHANK of Pennsylvania, avows himself in favor of "holding men associated for gain (bankers etc.) in common with others, liable individually for all their joint debts."

We think the Governor had done better by declaring against the establishment and continuance of all such joint associations. If the "game" must be allowed, why we say, let the gamblers enjoy their utmost prerogative not only "according to Hoyle," but in all their "variations."—What's the use of talking about individual liability among thieves? The Governor of Pennsylvania would do well to lecture the Grand Sultan on the sinfulness of polygamy!—[Mississippian.]

A new comet is said to be visible in the S. S. W. about 15 degrees above the horizon. It appears to the naked eye as a faint white cloud. It differs from all other comets on record, except the one of 1823, in having two tails, the one reaching from the comet towards the sun, the other in an opposite direction.—Phil's paper.

"Brutus bootless died," says Shakspeare; which is good evidence there were no boots in those days.

Married,
On the 3d instant, G. F. NEILL, Esq., of Carroll co., Mi., to Miss CAROLINE HART, of Robertson co., Tenn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM COTHRAN, Esq., of Carroll co., as a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Yallobusha, Tallahatchie, Carroll and Chickasaw.

We are authorized to announce JOHN D. NEAL as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll county, at the November election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MONEY, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Treasurer of Carroll county.

NOTICE
That on Friday before the 5th Sunday in March next (it being the 25th day,) a Minister's and Deacons' meeting (of the Baptist order,) will commence at Union M. H., seven miles from Lexington, directly on the stage-road to Carrollton. All sincerely members present will be invited to take part in the meeting.
OBADIAH ECHOLS, Moderator.
The Lexington Advertiser will please give a few gratis insertions.

The State of Mississippi,
YAZOO COUNTY.
Probate Court, for March Term 1845.

WHEREAS, in the matter of the petition of Rhoda Pierce, of Carroll county, in said State, widow of Marcus Pierce, dec'd, for an allotment of dower in the following lands of said deceased, to-wit:

West half North-East quarter, North half E half N E quarter, and S half Sec. 9; W half S E quarter, W half N W quarter, W half S W quarter, and S half E half N W quarter, Sec. 10; S half E half N W quarter, Sec. 9; S half E half N W quarter, S c. 9; N half W half S E quarter, S half W half S E quarter, N half E half S W quarter and S half E half S W quarter, Sec. 17; E half S E quarter Sec. 18; Sec. 16; and E half N W quarter Sec. 15; all in Township 13 Range 1 West, containing in the aggregate seventeen hundred and sixty (1760) acres, more or less—

It was ordered, adjudged and decreed that a citation issue directed to all persons interested in said lands, to be and appear at a Probate Court to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Benton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why an order for such allotment of dower should not be made.

It is further ordered, that publication of this citation be made in the *Mississippi Democrat*, a newspaper published at Carrollton, for four weeks successively.

Witness, the Hon. James R. Burtus, Judge of Probates for Yazoo county, the 4th Monday of January, 1845, and seal of said Court.

CHAS. M. HENDERSON, Clk.
By A. SIMON PEEKINS, a. c.
Feb. 19, 1845. 10-4.

J. & W. BATTISLE, C. E. MONT, Att'ys.

Administrator's Notice.
TO all persons interested in the real estate of Thomas Taylor, deceased; especially the west half, north-west quarter section 24, south half west half south-west quarter section 13; east half north-east quarter section 23; south-east quarter of south-east quarter section 14, all in township 20, of range 6 east:

TAKE NOTICE—That at the April Term next, of the Probate court of Carroll county, I will apply for an order to sell said lands for the purpose of making distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the heirs of said estate, when and where you can attend and show cause to the contrary if any you can.

BENJ. B. TAYLOR,
Adm'r of estate of Thos Taylor dec'd.
February 6, 1845. 9-6.

COMMITTED to the jail of Carroll county, by A. W. Ayres, Esq., a negro man named OSBURN, who says he belongs to Robert Cannon, of Copiah co., Mi. Said boy is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on when committed a cassinet round coat, jeans pants, and black wool hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

T. S. GRIDER, Jailor.
February 6, 1845 9

COMMITTED to the jail of Carroll county, by A. W. Ayres, Esq., a negro boy named JIM, who says he belongs to Rufus Plack, of Copiah county, Miss. Said boy is about 18 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when committed a linsey round coat, jeans pants, and an old fur cap. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

T. S. GRIDER, Jailor.
February 6, 1845 9

Executor's Sale.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Probate Court of Carroll county, we will sell at the door of the Court house of Carroll county, on the second Monday, the 10th day of March next, on a credit of 12 months, the following land: west half south-west quarter, north-east quarter of south-west quarter, section 13, and northeast quarter of north-east quarter section 24, in township 19, range 5 east; west half south-west quarter, and west half north-west quarter section 18, township 19 range 6 east; west half north-west quarter section 19, township 19, range 6 east, belonging to the estate of James D. McLean, dec'd, and will be sold for the purpose of making distribution of the proceeds thereof, amongst the legatees of said estate.

E. R. McLEAN,
GEO. D. McLEAN,
Ex'ors of the estate of J. D. McLean dec'd.
February 4, 1845. 8-31.

The State of Mississippi,
CARROLL COUNTY, MI.
In the Circuit Court of said county, to April term, A.D. 1845.

Samuel Moore } ATTACHMENT FOR \$1000.
George W. H. Brown, }

THE attachment in this case having been returned executed by levying the same on all that portion of the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, of township nineteen north, range one east, which is situated and lies east of the Yazoo river, in the county of Carroll, as the property of the defendant, George W. H. Brown: NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the defendant shall appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Carrollton, on the first Monday in April next, give special bail, plead, answer, or demur to said action, judgment final will be rendered against him by default, and the property so attached will be sold to pay plaintiff's claim and costs.

R. A. SEWARD, Clerk.
Carrollton, Jan'y 25, A.D. 1845. 7-41

BLANKS.—Magistrate's Summons, and Sheriff's Forfeiting Bonds, on hand and for sale at the Democrat office. Blanks of all kinds printed to order, at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as at any office in the State.
January 29

Administrator's Notice.
PURSUANT to an order of the Probate Court of Carroll county, I will sell, at Carrollton, on Monday, the 17th of February next, the S. W. quarter Section 11, W. half S. W. quarter Section 2, and E. half S. W. quarter Section 3, Township 17, Range 1 East; lands of the estate of L. C. Hall, deceased, upon a credit of twelve months. The purchaser will be required to give note with approved security.

A. C. HALL,
Selling Adm'r.
January 17, 1844. 6-1d

New Hotel.
THE subscriber having opened a Hotel at Carrollton, in the house formerly occupied by James Shirley, Esq., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
P. S. My stables are good, and the best attention paid to horses.
Dec. 20, 1844. 2-1d

D. M. SHATTUCK, J. WHITMORE, SHATTUCK & WHITMORE, Att'ys at Law—Will practice in the Courts of Holmes and Carroll.
J. Whitmore's office at Carrollton.
January 1, 1845. 3-1d

Guardian's Sale.
AGREEABLY to an order of the Probate court of Carroll county, I will sell at the court-house door of Carroll county, on the second Monday of March next, the north half of southwest quarter section 27, township 18, range 3 east, belonging to the minor heirs of J. J. Short, deceased, and will be sold on a credit of twelve months, to defray the expense of boarding, clothing, and educating said minors.
JAS. HARRELL, Guardian.
February 4, 1845 8-3d

MRS. S. C. HALL'S SKETCHES OF IRISH CHARACTER, in 24 numbers, at 12c each; splendidly illustrated.

NO edition of Mrs. Hall's famous Tales and sketches of Irish Character, has ever been published in this country, although her name and merits are familiar to all readers of light literature, so called. Who has not read "THE BAXTER POSTMAN," "LILLY O'BRIEN," and "ALICE MURPHY?" and who that has read them can ever forget their sparkle, their pathos, their deep absorbing interest!

All who have been charmed by the beauty of these sketches, or the few of them that have occasionally found their way into our periodicals, will be gratified to learn that the subscribers have commenced publishing in numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each, on fine white paper, and in clear bold type, a splendidly illustrated edition of these admirable portraits of Irish life and character. The wood cuts alone will cost several hundred dollars. The whole, when completed, will make a volume of nearly 400 pages, and be one of the handsomest books ever issued in this country. It contains nothing that is sectarian, or at all offensive to any class.

It is gratifying to find that the public taste is returning, satisfied, from the mass of cheap (cheap!) reading, villainously printed, that has come teeming from the press in the last two years, and that good books, well printed in large type, and handsomely embellished, are coming again into fashion. To cater for such a taste is the publishers' most pleasant task. In offering the works we now do to the reading public, we experience a pleasure that is never felt, when a dark, dingy looking affair, with type fatally small for the eyes, is thrust forth. A sigh and a sense of shame go with the one; but we launch proudly the other upon the tide and ask for favoring gales, and favoring gales, we know, await the admirable volume we now present to the reader.

The work will be completed in about twenty-four numbers. To any one transmitting us \$3, we will send the whole work by mail, as it regularly appears. Or 2 copies for \$5, and 5 copies for \$10.

As it will be published in numbers, at regular periods, it can be sent by mail at periodical postage. Each number will contain only a single sheet, and, therefore, the postage will be light.

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A specimen number will be sent to any one who will write to us, free of postage.
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